GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

The Ex-President as a Popular Presidential Candidate.

SOUTHERN ESTIMATES.

He Would Win the Negro and Make a Strong Government.

RESULTS OF A LONG TOUR.

Having just returned from a six weeks' tou joyed special opportunities, social and personal, for erving the drift of popular opinion, I am com pelled to say, as a mere matter of simple truth, that e recent editorial suggestion in the HERALD of the encies, the favorite Presidential candidate of large portion of the Southern people, is strictly cor-rect. To my utter amazement I have found Grant as a possible President for the next term freely and favorably canvassed by representative Southern men of all classes and protessions, as the following detailed resume of my trip and its experiences will

South (a member of one of the old families an of considerable wealth and great culture, nalist and during the war was an active mem-of General Sidney Johnson's staff), the follow-

ag views of General Grant's chances as a Presidential candidate in the Southern States were thus dis

tinctly promulgated:—
"General Grant," said the gentleman just referred to, "would make s much stronger candidate throughout the South than most Northerners—and many Southerners, for that matter-imagine, He prob North Carolina-a State which has never been extremely 'Southern,' politically speak-He would also probably receive the oral vote of South Carolina, on the principle, I suppose, that extremes meet. South Carolina, the uthern, politically speaking, of all Southern States, would prefer 'a strong government,' under a soldier whom circumstances made a republican or identified with the republican party, to the ad At any rate, I feel perfectly certain, from what I know personally of prominent South Caro-linians and from the letters I receive constantly from friends in that State, that South Carolina would to-day be infinitely more likely to cast it: vote for General Grant than for any other Northern man. The State of Virginia," continued the gentle-man, "I class among the doubtful States, so far as the Grant Presidential prospects are concerned. Virginia is a large State, and some sections of it are much more strongly democratic than others. Per. haps a strong democratic candidate like Bayard might bring out the vote of Virginia, but certainly Northern man but Grant could command the vote

no Northern man but Grant could command the vote of Virginia, and unless a very strong democratic candidate was run against him, why, Grant would win in Virginia anyway.

DIVIDED FERLING IN THE COTTON STATES.

"The State of Texas," continued the exponent of Bouthern opinion, "I regard as doubtful—on the Grant issue. But of this much I am certain, that General Grant to-day has a much better chance in Texas than has Samuel J. Tilden. If Tilden was to be nominated by the democrats next time and Grant by the republicans count Texas sure for Grant."

"How about Tennessee?" inquired the writer,
"Tennessee," was the reply, "is, as far as Grant is concerned, to be classed with Texas—doubtful. But I THIGH were to be nominated by the democrats and Grant by the republicans you would witness the remarkable spectacle of the State of Tennessee voting the republican ticket. The State of Florida," continued the Southerner, "would probably cast its electoral vote for Grant. The General for some reason or other, or perhaps for many reasons, is more popular throughout that State than any other Northern man of prominence."

"How about Kentucky?" inquired the writer.

on or other, or perhaps for many reasons, and on or other, or perhaps for many reasons, and on or other, or perhaps for many other Northman of prominence."

"How about Kentucky?" inquired the writer.

"Oh, Kentucky would go against Grant. Of that fact there is no question. The majority are against him there. Still, he is popular with a very influential minority, even in Kentucky."

"What do you think of Mississippi?"

"Mississippi is a doubtful State. It might go for Grant or it might go against him. At any rate he has many political and personal admirers in Mississippi. As for Alabams, Louisians and Georgia," said our companion, "these States may be counted for the democratic nominee under any and every circumstance. Consequently Grant, unless nominated by the democratic party, would have no chance in these States."

Probably for Grant.

Certainly against Grant.

Doubtful for Grant as against Bayard or strong democratic can-didate; but probably for Grant as against Tilden or other demo-

many of them would refrain from voting accordingly."

"But your views imply," said the writer, "that there has been some undue terrorism and buildozing of the negro vote down South?"

"Certainly. I confess there has been," said the Southern man, "though not to the extent which the North imagine. But what I am now setting at is simply that the negroes, believing that General Grant's name is a tower of strength, would, in that belief, vote more fully and freely for him than for any other possible Northern or republican candidate. Mind, I am not explaining a fact; I am simply, I think, stating one. "Besides," said one gentleman, "next to Greeley Grant is the ideal man of the North in the minds of the Southern negroes. Just as they associate Greeley with abolitionism so they associate Green with employing and as Massa Lincoln is dead and Massa Grant is alive, they have, as it were, transferred their gratitude from the dead to the hving Grant. The average negro mind of the present day down South stands for Greeley and Lifectin combined."

PREVENDED TO UNCLE SAMMY.

present day down South stands for Greeley and Lincoln combined."

Such were the views of one prominent Southern gentleman and thinker. In one point he was subsequently confirmed in the hearing of the writer by many of the rank and file of the voters of the South. This point was on the relative popularity of Grant and Tilden South. It seemed to be the general opinion among Southern voters that Grant's show South was better than "Uncle Sammy's." In a little town (Columbia, Thun.) in a barroom one night a canvass of votes was taken, and while the men said they would vote for Y.iden if regularly nominated five said they would 'ra danned sight rather vote for Grant," as one of their number expressed it.

The nghting men of the South, a large part of the population, are for Grant in preference to any other military man, except General Hamock, and to any Northern politician of the republican party. Among the soldiers of "the last cause" Grant has earned a good deal of deserved popularity by his terms of surrender granted to Lee and his subsequent protection of that officer. They consider that Grant simply lought against the South because he had to do it—it was in the line of his military duty, that was all, and he entertained no political or personal animosity to them. He respected them as open and powerful toos; did all he could to conquer them "in square fight;" used all his opportunities against them, just as they would have done in his place, and, having conquered them, why he "let up on them." As one of "them" who had been in the Contederate States of America, in the Army of the Wilderness, expressed at:—"He didn't his us when we

were down; he didn't want to hang us as traitors; he didn't keep wavin' the bloody shirt, as the fellers did up North who hadn't been down South doin' the aghtin'." Apropos of "the bloody shirt," the absence of General Grant abroad has been a great political advantage to him in the estimation of the Southern people. While Sharman, Blaine, Conking et al. have been holding up this article of dirty linen and making a sort of flag of it General Grant has been thousands of miles away and silent as the grave; consequently he is utterly uncommitted to any policy of sectional bitterness or mere partisan feeling. This fact alone will be worth thousands upon thousands of Southern votes to him. Not a few of the many officers of the Confederate Southern Army still surviving express their preference for Grant over any other Northern candidate, whether republican or democrat.

AMITY IN THE SOUTH TOWARD NORTHERNERS.

Army still surviving express their preference for ferant over any other Northern candidate, whether republican or democrat.

AMITY IN THE SOUTH TOWARD NORTHERNERS.
A prominent officer of the Confederate States Army, in Selma, Ala., said publicly in the hearing of the writer, at the St. James Hotel at that place, that he would yote for Grant, if nominated, "on any ticket." If believe in a strong government and in the regular army," said the individual referred to, who was a graduate of West Point. Once for all, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon in an "independent" paper like the Henald that there is not a blitter prejudice entertained by the fighting men of the South against the men of the North who fought against them on the contrary, a feeling of mutual kindness, based upon a mutual respect, exists between these classes in the South. So marked is this feeling that the writer, who had been led to believe from Northern publications the other way, had, from the start of his recent Southern experiences, been compelled to entirely "reconstruct" his views upon this point. At Selma, Ala., for example, a town, ultra-South in every respect, where cotton is still king, and where the abolition of slavery has made comparatively little alteration in the relative status of white and black; a town where every family numbers, either among its honored dead or active living members, the abolition of slavery has made comparatively little alteration in the relative status of white and black; a town where every family numbers, either among its honored dead or active living members, a soldier or officer of the Confederate States of America—in this town one of the most popular prominent business men of the place is a Captain Shaeffer, who runs a cotton press near the depot and who is literally "overrun" with custom. Everybody likes Shaeffer and everybody has a good word for him. So the writer of this article naturally enough songhtout and made the sequaintance of this lucky individual. Imagine the intense surprise of the writer when he ascertained that Shaeffer was a Yankee, who had been a captain in Sherman's army and lost a finger in one of the battles against "the rebels." And yet his most intimate friend in the town was Colonal Dedham, of the St. James, who had fought against him. This was only one case out of at least fifteen or twenty which were brought personally to Mr. Cooper's attention, in the course of a few weeks, and under these circumstances the effect of such pacific and appreciative speeches as Grant has recently made in California and Chicago upon the Southern mind can be calculated.

Calternia and Chicago upon the Southern mind can be calculated.

GENERAL SHERMAN—THE SECTIONAL ISSUES.

General Sherman, like General Grant, it may be here remarked, is popular, rather than otherwise "down South," though of course he has no political status. He has been shrewd enough to avail himself of his popularity, too. At the present moment General Sherman has a heavy interest in the Tecumseh Iron Works, in Alabama, and receives many thousands of dollars a year therefrom. As a simple matter of fact, with the exception of the extreme politicians on each side, the issues of the late civil war are over and forever. "I would shoot my own father if he were to rebel sgainst the United States government again," said a gentleman publicly in the hall of the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Ala, the very town from the Court House of which Jefferson Davis insugurated secession, and the gentleman who made this remark had been a colonel under Stonewall Jackson, and is now "for Grant." The professional politicians and placemen of the South are also, many of them, "for Grant" in preference to any other Northern man. The idea seems to be widely disseminated among this class of people that Grant really wishes "a third term." "And in that case," said one of the officials of Huntaville, Ala., whom the writer encountered on a reliway train, "I am for helping Grant; because"—and herein lies "the milk in the coccanuit" with this class of patriots—"Grant Im Pulaski, Tenn., a thriving little town, a leading storekeeper advocates the nomination of Grant by the republicans, and says that he and many others of his acquaintance will vote for Grant. In Pulaski, Tenn., a thriving little town, a leading storekeeper advocates the nomination of Grant by the republicans, and says that he and many others of his acquaintance will vote for Grant.

In a conversation with this individual he remarked to Mr. Cooper;—"You see the South night as well go in for Grant anyway. Because no Southern man can be elected under any circumstances, and Grant is by

better. Uncertainty about politics always kills business, you know, and there would be no uncertainty about Grant. A strong, sensible administration is just what the South wants to give it a chance to recuperate, and just this sort of administration is what Grant would give us."

The language was uttered before some five or six men, ouetomers, and no one took exception to the remarks.

men, customers, and no one took exception to the remarks.

A large real estate owner and mining speculator in Montgomery also favors on somewhat similar grounds the election of Grant.

"What we Southerners need," said this gentleman, "is a chance to show Northern capitalists what we are and what the South is. Why, to-day there is iron enough in the bowles of the State of Alabama to render it a formidable rival of Pennsylvania if we only could get the capital and the legislation necessary to develop it. Now, this we can never get in this world except by interesting Northern men in us and our resources. And unleas we have a strong, stable government capitalists from the North—and from abroad, for flust matter—will fight shy of us. Our chances are infinitely better for posce and prosperity on the basis of security under Grant's administration than that of any other Northern man I know of. I prefer him myself to Hancock even or Senator Bayard. The other two men are good enough probably, but Grant's known the world over as a strong man, and under him capital South and labor South, real estate, mining, and, in short, everything would have a better chance than under any other Presi-

estate, mining, and, in short, everything would have a better chance than under any other President."

The speaker was a born Southern man, a native, we believe, of Memphis, and had been identified with Southern interests all his life.

That rare individual, a working Southern white of the lower class, seems to be in favor of Grant—if the writer can judge by the talk of two or more specimens of the class who came across his observation. "We want more white skilled labor here," said one of these individuals. "There is no danger of having too much of it. The trouble is we haven't got enough, and aren't likely to get it. There is too little supply to make even a demand for it; but if Grant was to be elected I believe that white labor would be directed down South in a fashion that would actorish some people."

A GOOD JUDGE OF MEN.

Another argument for Grant is found by some Southern men in his sagacity. A prominent politician of Nashville, Tenn., remarked to the writer, "General Grant is a good judge of men. Look how he chose all his generals—Shernan, Sheridan and so on—always the right man in the right place. He would do the same as a President, and in choosing his Cabinet he would not only pick out good men, but he would not forget the South. He would have sense enough to see that the claims of the South for representation in his Cabinet could not be ignored. The rising generation at the South for representation in his Cabinet could not be ignored. The rising generation at the South for representation in his Cabinet could not be ignored. The rising generation at the South for representation in his Cabinet could not be ignored. The rising generation at the South for representation in his Cabinet could not be ignored. The rising generation at the South may find him yet as warm a friend as he has proved to be a dangerous enemy."

Certainly such facts as those, seen by an ordinary man in the course of a six weeks' tour among the southern people, count for something and prove something; and if they mean anything at a

MAYOR COOPER LAUGHS.

Mayor Cooper was at his office yesterday for the first time since the night before election. He is recovering rapidly from the injury to his hand which he received through accidentally breaking a pane of glass in his carriage window in front of the Astor House. On being spoken to regarding the rumors as to his suspension, he laughed at auch an idea. It must be recollected that Governor Robinson alone has the power to suspend or remove the Mayor at present. The rumor was circulated, it is surmised, at the City Hall by busy politicians who look forward to, or hope for, the removal of Mayor Cooper by Governor Cornell shortly after the lat of January. Whether or not the republicans will attempt this extreme course when they secure control of the State Executive Chamber and Logislature next year is a question frequently debated within the past few days among prominent politicians.

The story was supposed to have been originally started by Aiderman Morris, but that gentleman yesterday indignantly denied the charge. Political canards of this character are frequently circulated after election. Tammanyites seem to be principally occupied in disseminating these stories. House. On being spoken to regarding the rumors

TAMMANY'S INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of th Tammany Committee on Organization to investigate the cause of the trouble in the Nineteenth Ass district held its first meeting last night in the Fourteenth street Wigwam. It will be recoilected that
Mr. John B. Haskin, who was Tammany's candidate
for Senator in the upper district, charged that Mr.
Thomas O'Callaghan, one of the organization
leaders in the Nineteenth district, had "sold"
him out, and worked in the interest of
Mr. Ecclesine, the anti-Tammany nominee. When
the committee organized last evening a communication was read from Mr. Haskin, in which
that gentleman stated his inability to be present
owing to the press of other business. In consequence of this an adjournment was taken until such
time as Mr. Haskin could be present and endeavor
to substantiate his charges against Mr. O'Callaghan.
The committee having in charge the investigation
of Colonel W. R. Roberts' charges against the campaign managers in the Twelth Assembly district
have not yet taken any formal action in the matter.
A meeting will, it is said, be held in a few days at
which an impartiel hearing will be given to all varties interested. district held its first meeting last night in the Four

WILL IT BE UNITED?

The Proposition to Close the Ranks of the Democracy by Arbitration.

WHAT IS SAID BY PROMINENT LOCAL POLITICIANS.

Union Impossible Under the Present Management of Tammany.

With regard to the plan for a reconciliation of the ocratic party in New York under the arbitration of ex-Governor Seymour or the auspices of the Na-tional Democratic Committee the Hunald has reseived the following despatch from Governor Robin

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I believe the democratic party can best manage its affairs in its own organization, as it always has done. With the work of that organization in the recent campaign I am myself entirely satisfied, and believe that the democratic party is stronger and purer to-day for the battle from which it has just emerged.

LUCIUS ROHINSON.

The despatches from prominent democrats in the State published in yesterday's Herald, relating to party by submitting the questions at issue to arbitration, have received universal attention at the fluential members of the organization could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and consequently the one theme of discussion yesterday related to the utterances of William Purcell, Judge Sanford E. Pratt, and last, but not by any means the least, the politicians gave attention to the ideas expres by the Sage of Oneida himself. For the purpose of ascertaining the views of local democrats who have become somewhat prominent in State affairs a Herald reporter was directed to gather opinions on the subject. The members of tion were all found willing to talk, and what they said was stated in a straightforward manner and real meaning. The men who supported the "bolt-ing" candidate of the Syracuse Convention either mouths, what they said was generally of little me very much disinclined to talk on the subject of a ecitiation between the elements in the demo cratic party being effected.

MAYOR COOPER'S VIEWS. Mayor Cooper, as one of the firmest of Tammany foes, was first seen by the reporter. The object of the visit was stated to His Honor, who listened most attentively. After considering only a moment His Honor smilingly asked to be excused from making any extended remarks on the subject. "But it seems to me," he continued, "as if all the

desire for a reconciliation comes from Tammany." "In your opinion," asked the reporter, "how could an amicable understanding be brought

"Well," was the reply of the Mayor, "I think the Convention would be the proper body to deal with that question. When it meets then all matters can Further than this Mr. Cooper courteously declined

to be interviewed. WHAT EX-SENATOR FOX THOUGHT.

Ex-Senator John Fox, one of the prominent lead ers in the anti-Tammany movement, was accosted by the reporter in the City Hall. "What do you

by the reporter in the City Hall. "What do you think of the proposition to reconcile the differences now existing in the democratic fold?" was the pre-liminary inquiry.

"I have heard that a movement having that object in view was on foot," replied the Senator, "but it appears to me that the proposition comes from the men who tried to annihilate the party by defeating Governor Robinson. I think the men who fought against the Governor are the men who are pushing this movement. I have thus far failed to see that any of the democrats who supported Mr. Robinson have taken any great interest in the matter."

"Do you think the movement has as yet assumed any definite proportions?"

"I do not; in my judgment there is little or no foundation for the extended rumors on the subject."

foundation for the extended rumors on the subject."

"Upon what basis would a reorganization be likely
to be effected?"

"I think that the terms of reconciliation could
best be settled upon by the representatives of the
people meeting in convention and expressing their
views on the subject. A full understanding of matters in dispute could best be attained by this
method."

"How about Tammany's leader? would you be
willing to have him reconstructed?"

"I hardly think I would."

"Not if he made complete submission?"

"His sin was almost too great; he sought to kill

method."

"How about Tammany's leader? would you be willing to have him reconstructed?"

"Not if he made complete submission?"

"His sin was almost too great; he sought to kill the party out of which he made almost all his money, and from which he derived whatever honors he may have attained. He would never have been known but for the democratic party. And yet on the very first opportunity he goes to work and defeats the organization from which he got all his tavors. When he obtained control of the helm of the democratic ship he used his power to destroy instead outing it to preserve the party. It would not be right to have such a man in the party, for there would always be a danger of his again acting in the same manner as he did in the last campaign. I think that when a man makes a fortune out of a party he should not try to kill the party at the first opportunity. Having committed this sin! don't think it would be wise to trust such a man again."

"How about other representative Tammany men? Would you admit them into the new deal?"

"Certainty. If they express a desire to repent of their past action why we will be glad to receive them; that is, of course, providing they are truly repentant. The great wrong of dereating Gevernor Robinson cannot be condened too readily. The party was defeated at the last election because of Tammany Hall, and this act of treachery must not be lost sight of. When a democrat or a body of democrate go to work to secure the election aust be used in again admitting these men into the democratic party. It will not do to give out a general invitation, because that would only be to invitary the summary Hall said that he would have everything his own way in New York city. He was going to elect his county ticket and all that. Now when he is besten his followers boast that when Mr. Cornell goes into office he will turn out all democrats who were recently elected and have Tammany men appointed in their places. This is the latest Tammany "boom." I don't think that there can be much reconcil

views were not materially different from those expressed by Mayor Cooper, ex-Senator Fox and ex-Judge Waterbury.

A tour among the most influential and prominent Tammany politicians seemed to show in many instances that a policy of strict silence on the subject of "union in the party" had been determined upon. Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer was found just as he was about to leave the city for a few days' relaxation from the labors of his professional duties.

"Have you heard of the proposed plan for reconciling the elements in the democratic party?" began the reporter as the Lieutenant Governor and himself came down in the elevator of the building in which Mr. Dorsheimer's office is located,
"Nothing whatever," was the reply, "except what has been stated in the Herald. But I am very much hurried. You must really excuse me. I would gladly speak to you on this subject, but I am obliged to go out of town and therefore cannot lose any time."

"But, Governor, you can tell the HERALD whether you believe that such a movement is on foot?"
"I don't think it is; at least, I have not heard of "Don't you think the party should be reorgan-

"Well, now, I really don't care to express any opin-ion on that subject. I have not considered the mat-

wanished.

Mr. David Dudley Field was also approached by the reporter, but that gentleman declined to express his views on the subject.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton also refused to say anything in the premises, and requested that he be not inter-

wiews on the subject.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton also refused to say anything in the premises, and requested that he be not interviewed.

Senator Alfred Wagstaff, in answer to questions of the reporter, said:—"I agree heartily with Governor Seymour on this whole subject. But in my judgment I think that union in the party should be accomplished if possible before the meeting of the next Convention. I am a strong Tammany man, but I think that there ought to be suly one democratic party in the State, so that common war can be made next year against the republicans, to prevent the latter from electing their President. Both elements of the party should make proper concessions to the other in order to accomplish this end."

Colonel Edward Gilon thought that an amicable understanding should be had between democrats, more especially on State issues. In this city he was of opinion that a combination between the Tammany and anti-Tammany Aldermen should be made in order to make war on the republicans.

"Tammany Hall, however," continued the Colonel, "might not be large enough to accommedate all the democrats in the city. I see no objection to the party being divided on local issues so long as it is united on other matters. If there is room in the city for two organizations why let them exist."

A number of other Tammany men were visited by the reporter, and in almost every instance they were inclined to be very non-committal in expressing their views on the subject of securing harmony in the party. In this connection it may be well to state that the friends of Mr. Tilden, or, in other words, those who oppose Tammany Hall, all declare privately that no effort at reconciling factional differences will be countenanced by them. This view was best put last night to a Hrhand reporter by one of the shrewdest anti-tammanyites. He said:—"There will be no union of democratic forces in the State so long as the most conspicuous person in Tammany Hall rules that body. On no condition will he be allowed to have any voice in the National Con

GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Governor-elect Cornell was in this city to-day and held a lengthy interview with Governor Robinso at the Executive Chamber this afternoon.

ASSEMBLYMAN OR JUDGE?

NOVEL TEST QUESTION TO BE DECIDED BY THE COURTS-MR. LANGBEIN CONFIDENT OF

ement in the HEBALD of yesterds Board of Supervisors from receiving or counting any ballots cast for J. C. Julius Langbein as candi date for Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial dis-trict having created considerable excitement in political circles a reporter of the HEBALD calle upon Mr. Langbein to get his version of the pro ceedings. It subsequently transpired that Judge Donohue had only granted an order to show cause, on the application of Mr. Leo C. Dessart, who claim that as Mr. Langbein was at the time of election, and is still, a member of the Assembly, he was not eligible to be voted for as Civil Justice. When asked by the reporter how he viewed the proceedings Mr. Langbein said:—"I had heard rumors of such intended action on the part of Mr. Dessar, but did no tempt such a contest in the courts. In my humble

tempt such a contest in the courts. In my humble judgment there is nothing in Mr. Dessar's point, and I have yet to find one lawyer who holds otherwise. Indeed, it does not take a lawyer to reason the section of the constitution upon which Mr. Dessar and his counsel Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy rely."
"Can you recall that section?"
"Yes. It reads that 'no member of the Legislature of the State shall receive any civil appointment within this State or the Senate of the United States from the Governor, or the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any dity government during the time for which he has been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void."

such member for any such office or appointment shall be void."

"Then you claim that this section does not cover your case."

"Certainly. It clearly does not reach an elective office by the people. It relates exclusively to an appointment of a member of the Legislature by an executive branch of the United States, State or city government, and was wisely intended to prevent any member of the Legislature holding any office by appointment while he held an elective office; an appointive office would necessarily take effect at once, while to an elective office such as civil justice the person elected could not hold his office so as to legally act until January 1, 1880. Mr. ingersoll, the present judge, holds the office by virtue of an appointment made by the tovernor under article 10, section 5 of the constitution:—'Until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual after the happening of the vacancy,' and under section 6 of the constitution a political year begins on the 1st day of January, except in the case of the Legislature, which shall assemble every year on the 1st Tuesday in January unless a different day shall be appointed by law. Let me say in conclusion, if Mr. Dessar be correct, Governor Robinson, if he had been re-elected, would have been incligible, so will every member of the Assembly the Senate. It is the appo-and not the election."

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The County Canvassers expect to finish the tabi lated statement of their work on Thursday, when the Committee on Corrected Returns will also be the order issued by Judge Donohue to show cause why they should not be enjoined from canvassing the votes cast for J.C. Julius Langbein as a candidate for Civil Justice in the Seventh district. The case will come up to-day before a special term of the Supreme Court. The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nincteenth and Twontieth Assembly districts were canvassed yesterday. The figures do not in any way after the regult for the various offices as previously announced.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers met yest day and completed the canvass of the vote for th been occupied since last Monday week. President Moran presided at the meeting. Several returns canvassers for correction were returned corrected. Six returns out of seven from the Twenty-second ward were found inaccurate, and they were sent back for correction. The county canvassers concluded the canvass of the twenty-five wards and five county towns, and they will meet to-day to receive the corrected returns of districts sent back during the past few days. The vote for Senator in the warmly contested Third district, as completed, shows that Frederick A. Schroeder, republican, received 14,853 votes, and 14,614 votes were cast for William W. Goodrich, independent republican. Schroeder's majority is 239.

The Aldermanic Committee appointed to canvass the city ticket concluded their labors yesterday afternoon. They met again last evening, and received corrected returns from district canvassers. The official canvass shows that for Mayor, Howell, democrat, received 43,687 votes; Woodruff, republican, 33,763; Flaherty, independent, 1,307. Howell's majority is 8,617. canvassers for correction were returned corrected

HARMONIOUS REPUBLICANS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night in Republic can Hall, West Thirty-third street. General Che A. Arthur presided. The meeting was a very large one, the spacious hall being crowded to the door

one, the spacious hall being crowded to the door. Colonel Joel W. Mason, chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the delegates to the Central Committee of 1880 be apportioned on the basis of the vote cast for dovernor at the late election, and delegates being allowed are cach 207 republican votes or fraction thereof exceeding one-half of said number; that immediately upon the declaration of the official canvass the officers of the Central Committee shall issue a call for elections of officers of associations and delegates to the Central Committee, in accordance with the above. After passing these resolutions the meeting ad

The views of General Arthur were requested yes-terday touching the disagreement between Colonal Biss and Mr. Biglin. The General said that it did not amount to anything. Mr. Biglin said last night, after the adjournment of the meeting, that there was nothing now of any consequence in dispute be-tween himself and Colonel Bliss.

tween himself and Colonel Bliss.

A leading republican, in replying to questions put
to him on the reported disagreement between General Arthur and Mr. Cornell, said:—"They are as
good friends now as ever. There is an excellent understanding between them, as the cuemies of the republican party will feel next year."

SPECIAL ELECTION IN NEWARK.

A special election for Alderman of the Sixth ward, fill the unexpired term of Alderman Fiedler, now Mayor elect, was held in Newark, N. J., yesterda The candidates were F. G. Krais and Edward Mullen. Krais was elected by seven majority. Krais election will give the republicans a two-thirds majority in the next Council.

BLAINE'S FIGHT.

"We'll Submit to Defeat, but Not to Robbery."

ECHOES FROM HAMLIN AND REED.

Governor Garcelon's Comments on Republican Antics.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18, 1879. A driving snow storm swept through the bleak streets of Augusta this morning when the leaders of the two rival factions came out from the Augusta House to resume the contest begun yesterday. There was a good deal of gossip in the lobbies, and the accumulation of "grip sacks" in the office showed that a detachment of the republican army was about to shift its quarters. There was no change in the situation, not a word of news to be obtained, as each side had begun to put on a noticeable degree of taciturnity.

A TALK WITH BLAINE.

Leaving the class to the development of their own schemes the HERALD correspondent drove to the residence of Senstor Blaine, just under the shadow which burned brightly in the spacious pariors pre-sented a pleasing contrast to the dreary scene outside. Sounds of mirth proceeded from an ad-joining room, and soon the full rounded tones of Mr. Blaine's voice struck the listener's ear. He was evidently telling a story, ton frequent bursts of laughter from a voice that was none other than Congressman Reed's were thrown in by way of parenthesis. The party were at breakfast, and their hilarity was in striking contrast to hotel. After five minutes of delay Mr. Blaine, always pleasant and hospitable, walked in, followed by the venerable senior Senator of the State, Hannibal Hamlin, Congressman Reed and the pugnacious Boutelle, of the Bangor Wing. A desultory conversat opened, of course, on the topic of all topics, the count of the votes by the Governor and Council, Mr. Blaine led, of course, and in answer to a question

"The simple matter is this:-The republicans de mand fair play and a fair count, and they mean to use all reasonable means to secure it. The pres which have always heretofore been open to the gaze of any respectable citizen. I have lived in sight of the State House for twenty-five years and the correspondent of the New York Herald or any other intelligent gentleman could during that time have had access to the election roturns sent in by the various town and city authorities to the Secretary of State. It is, to say the least, suspicious that an innovation should be made now." THE DEMOCRATS "WEAKENING.

"What is your opinion about the alleged con spiracy to count out certain republicans and so se cure the Legislature?" "Well, I don't think the conspirators feel as bray

or as determined to-day as they did yesterday.' This Mr. Blaine said significantly, while looking around on the gentlemen present, who smiled ap proval.

"Do you attribute the change in tone, which you say that you observe, to the presence of the large republican delegation now in town?" 'Yes; I think it has had its effect."

"What reason had you to believe that fraud would e attempted ?" "Well, we have information, for instance, that several democratic returns have been sent back to larities which would, according to the plan pro ranscripts from the town records. Under the law during a certain time-twenty days from the open ing of the official count—parties interested can ap-pear and correct any informalities existing; that is, those which arise from a difference tween the copy and the original entry on

the town records. This, it seems, the present executive department is determined to deny us by keeping the returns away from us, while they have as is reported, in many cases secretly afforded an "What is the significance to your mind of the ex-

pression, so much harped on by the fusion coun cillors, that the returns will be counted according to the forms of law?

interposed with the remark, "You may well say the law that they propose to act."

Mr. Blaine nodded and allowed the answer to star

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN OF ACTION.

"What is the republican plan of action?" "Well, we propose to watch closely and work per-sistently to prevent the burglarious seizure of the government and the upsetting of the will of the people. We were prepared to submit gracefully to de-feat but not to robbery. Now last year," he con-We had a majority of the Senate and only lacked have been a very easy matter for the Governor and Council to change this result had they been so inand fairly declared the choice of the voters, even while it turned them out of office. Now it is proposed to change the complexion of both houses in a most flagrant manner. To this we will not submit As I said before, we would have gracefully submitted to a fair defeat, but we will not gracefully submit to robbery.

STERN RESOLVES. The venerable Hamlin, who was a patient listener t the interview, here made his first remark. He said, with a good deal of vigor, at the close of Mr. Biaine's "We won't submit at all."

"I second that motion," put in the belligerent Bangor editor.
"Remember," said Mr. Blaine, "that my state

ment is that we will not submit gracefully to rot bery."
"And," retorted Uncle Hannibal, with increase

Captain Boutelle was about to assure the HEBALI correspondent that he had not changed his mind either, but was told that there was no necessity of it. Meanwhile Tom Reid sat still and smiled blandly

at the courage displayed by the Bangor delegation and possibly ruminating on the strange turn in the wheel which brought Blains and Hamlin into such cordial and fraternal relations.
"How do you find it at the hotel?" said Mr. Blaine, adding, "I always like to interview news-

paper men."
"Well," reponded the Herald representative, modestly, "the chief thing that attracted my attention was the number and vigor of the visiting statesme

This seemed to call up a recollection of somethi unpleasant, and he retorted quickly, "They are all o home production; there are none imported. After a few general remarks the interview closed, the junior Senator declaring that the attempt to

returning board deserved the universal condemns tion of all newspapers.

GOVERNOR GARCELON'S COMMENTS.

Off through the blinding snow again and over the rough pavement, the next stop was at the office of the Maine Standard, where Mr. E. F. Pilisbury, chair man of the Democratic State Committee and the reputed chief of the conspirators, was found. This gentleman professed utter ignorance the rumored frauds or the attempt to manipulate the returns, adding vehemently that he had not spoken to the Governor or any of the Council for several weeks. Just at this point Governor Garcelon entered, and as a private co ence was evidently desired I withdrew. Meeting the Governor soon afterward I asked him directly what

to law, independently of any consideration of the politics of the candidates or the final result, "and I might add," he continued, "without regard to the presence of a large body of republican politicians "What are the duties of the Governor and Council in such matters under the law?"

legal talent, is to declare the result of the elec-tion and to issue certificates to those who have been elected, according to the forms and practices so clearly defined by the constitution and the statutes. If we find that an election has ated by public and well proven fraudulent prac-tices or by a failure to comply with all the regulations made and provided, we must report the facts to the Legislature. CASES IN POINT.

"For instance, there is complaint made in Auburn that the warrant for the election, which by express statute and constitutional provision should be posted at least seven days before election day, was not posted until one day later. Another provision voting list in towns or cities having a population of over one thousand persons. This was violated in Aubarn, so we are told, in two instances at least, If these charges of informality are proven beyond doubt I can see no escape for the Governor and Council from the obligation of their oaths to enforce all the laws strictly."

"What do you think of the tactics of the re

"I think, to put it mildly, that they are very questionable. Their presence at the State House was either an open confession of their fears that some of their tricks would be exposed, or it was for the purpose of intimidation. It also meant to the people of the State and the country that they had me to regard the Governor and his council in the light of unscrupulous thieves."
"On what did they base their fears of foul play?"

"I cannot conceive. There were some stories printed in several papers, which I have not read, about frauds and an intention to subvert the population." about frauds and an intention to subvert the popular will. Now, how could the Council decide what course to follow when they had not held a meeting? How could I, for instance, manipulate returns when, in fact, I have never seen a single page of the record? I tell you, sir, it is the merest bosh—a sensation got-

"Then you do not anticipate any change in the al-ready declared result?"

"That I cannot tell. I will never consider a man's collines when I come to pass on the vote recorded or him. All I want is that the vote be cast legally and be legally recorded. The returns will be co according to law, no matter who are to suffer, be they democrats, greenbackers or republicans. Our republican friends, I think, have allowed people to hold elections and send in the returns just as they pleased, and they are now scared because there is prospect that the respect for legal forms which they allowed to almost die out is to be revived."

ANXIOUS CANDIDATES A large number of men who claim to have been lected to both houses, but who have reason to be lieve that there is a doubt about receiving their certificates, arrived here during the afternoon and evening, and some lively times have been witnessed.

These are all represented by Baker & Baker, of
this city, who have served notice on the Council
that they will defend their clients against all such infringement on their rights as seems to be con

KELLOGG'S UNCERTAIN SEAT.

TESTIMONY OF GRAVE IMPORT BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATORS—THE BRIBERY OF WITNESSES CHARGED-BEPUBLICAN ELEC-TION FRAUDS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW OBLEANS, La., Nov. 18, 1879. In the Senate sub-committee investigation to-day Peter Williams testified regarding the election in the declared elected to the Legislature from this ward, told witness that the clerk in the Packard Legislathe roll was called; Moore gave ness to understand that he could te tale about Kellogg's election that would be useful to the democrats, out of which they could make a pile of place in the Custom House, which he ac would now testify to the contrary: Blanchard, who registration papers to use in the Seventh ward; Moore said the ward went democratic, but was counted for the republicans; after the election the registration books were taken to the Custom House

D. H. Monier, United States Supervisor in the Seventh ward, in the election of 1876, testified as occurred and no protest was entered, yet the poll (No. 3) was thrown out by the Beturning Board;

hearly five hundred votes were cast at this poll—about one hundred and seventy majority for the democrats. Witness said the returns had all been made according to law.

Richard Williams, an Israelite, native of Poland, testified that he was employed by Jim Lowis, naval officer at New Orleans, to go to Washington in the interest of Kellogg, who sen him, with others, to watch the depot for the arrival of Spofford's witnesses; Kellogg, received a despatich from Lewis saying that witness was all right; when Delacey, Blacustone, Johnson and two others whose names witness could not recall, arrived in Washington, witness, at tweive o'clock at night took them to Governor Kellogg's room; Kellogg said he wanted them to go back on their affidavits and give testimony for him instead of Spoffort; they stated that the affidavits made in New Orleans were true and feared they would be punished if they testined differently; Washington; Kellogg desired; present in the room at the time was Governor Kellogg, the five witnesses before mentioned, Conquest Clarks and two others; before the bargain was made Governor Kellogg desired; present in the room at the time was Governor Kellogg, the five witnesses before mentioned, Conquest Clarks and two others; before the bargain was made Governor Kellogg told the negroes that it he was turned out of the Senate none of them—no republicam—could live in Louisnan; that they would all be assassinated; if they went back on their affidavits they would be protected in every way; they would get \$500 each and places in the Custom House at \$90 per month; big promises also were made to the witness, but not ruilailed; betore we left Kellogg's room that night in Washington he took a large envelope from his pocket and counted out to \$90 per month; big promises also were made to the witness, but not ruilailed; betore we left Kellogg's room that night in Washington he took a large envelope from his pocket and counted out to \$90 per month; big promises also were made to the witness of the described on the wel made according to law.

BRIBERY OF WITNESSES.

Richard Williams, an Israelite, nat

Before Commissioner Whitehead in Newark to will come up. A colored man named Jones, residing at Pileagrove, Salem county, has made complain that his children were excluded from the public schools there, in violation of the Civil Rights bill, section 5,510. The school trustees have been summoned to-day for examination. norrow a case of peculiar interest to colored people the policy of the Executive Council would be. He replied that the returns would be counted according